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MOUNT HOOD

NATIONAL FOREST



Beautiful Mount Hood—majestic sentinel of the Cascade Range—towers above the national forest which bears its name

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Timberline Lodge, Government-owned hostelry high on the south face of Mount Hood, is a popular year-round mountain recreational center.



F428339

Enormous stands of timber in the Clackamas River basin are now being made available to the lumber industry. The first truckloads of logs were taken from the Fish Creek area when operations opened in 1944.

Thousands of sheep fatten on the meadows of range land along the Cascade Mountains. Grazing is one of the more important industries carried on under regulated forest management.



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Predatory animals like this cougar make heavy inroads on the deer and domestic stock in the forest.

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Wildlife is abundant on the Mount Hood Forest. Deer come out of the high country and become quite tame. This doe nibbles a tidbit from the ranger's hand.

MOUNT HOOD NATIONAL FOREST extends south from the Columbia River along the Cascade Range to Mount Jefferson and the divide between the Clackamas and Santiam River basins, and from the foothills east of Portland to the open plateau country of central Oregon. It takes its name from the central and dominant feature of the area, Mount Hood, which Lt. William R. Broughton of the British Navy named in honor of his patron, Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood.

Just south of Mount Hood is Barlow Road, one of the early pioneer routes to the western Oregon country.

The Mount Hood is preeminently a "people's forest." Its 1,104,885 acres of national-forest land provide timber crops, watershed protection, livestock range and forage, wildlife, and recreation. Under the Forest Service multiple-use land-management plan the forest as a whole contributes to the social and economic welfare of local communities, the State, and the Nation.

Streams rising within the Mount Hood Forest furnish more than 3,000,000 gallons of water daily to some 400,000 people for drinking and other domestic purposes. Water from lakes and streams within the forest is carried to adjacent farm lands, totaling more than 40,000 acres, which provide homes and livelihood for more than 7,000 persons on 1,800 farms. Electric power companies, using water from these same sources, develop a total of 91,000 kilowatts and supply electricity for light, cooking, and heating to some 60,500 homes.

The timber resource represents a total of more than 22 billion board feet, comprising Douglas-fir, hemlock, noble and silver fir, ponderosa pine, and some minor species. Not all of this timber is available for cutting, however. Some areas are reserved for recreation and other purposes, and some are too rough for logging. Cutting within the Mount Hood Forest has been relatively light because of the accessibility of privately owned timber. As the privately owned stands are exhausted, however, the demand for national-forest timber increases, and it is possible that the forest stands may be brought to maximum production under sustained-yield management. It is estimated that 150,000,000 board feet per year can be cut without depleting the productive or timber-cropping capacity of the Mount Hood Forest. Such a cut will make an important contribution to the industrial stability of nearby communities.

About 2,000 cattle and 10,000 sheep from adjacent agricultural communities use the annual crop of forest grasses and other forage that otherwise would be wasted and become a fire hazard. Grazing is regulated so that it does not conflict with other forest uses.

The Mount Hood Forest provides excellent habitat, food, and covert for a balanced wildlife population which is of great importance economically and esthetically. Among larger game animals are Columbia blacktail, whitetail, and mule deer; Roosevelt elk; and black bear. Predators found are the cougar, wildcat, wolf, and coyote. The fur bearers are red fox, marten, mink, badger, ermine, otter, skunk, raccoon, and muskrat. There are many game and song birds. Trout fishing in the mountain lakes and streams is excellent.

Recreational use in both summer and winter is heavy on the Mount Hood Forest and has an important place in management planning. Over 1,000,000 recreation seekers either visit or pass through the forest annually. If they wish to camp or picnic, natural sylvan areas are available to them in 144 public camp grounds. Devotees of winter sports may enjoy the nationally known areas which have been developed for their use during the last 20 years.

Timberline Lodge, built by the Government on the south slope of Mount Hood at an altitude of 6,000 feet, is famous as a year-round recreation center. Cloud Cap Inn, constructed by private capital and later acquired by the Forest Service, is on the northeast shoulder of Mount Hood just below the great Eliot Glacier and is of considerable historical interest in Oregon. Multnomah Falls Lodge was presented to the Government by the City of Portland. It is located at the foot of Multnomah Falls and affords rest and refreshment in a setting of inspiring grandeur. These resorts are privately operated under Government permits.

In addition to the heavily used areas with their roads and trails, and recreational facilities, there is a vast expanse of wilderness area. Such wild areas are preserved in their natural state for the enjoyment of nature lovers and are used extensively by hikers and other forest travelers.

The use of forest lands for recreation increases constantly as roads, trails, and camp grounds are developed. For further information consult the Forest Supervisor, Mount Hood National Forest, Portland, Oreg.

Should you discover a forest fire, put it out, if you can. If you cannot put it out, report the fire to the forest supervisor, the ranger, the sheriff, or the nearest telephone operator. Location of supervisor's and rangers' headquarters is indicated on the map.



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Living is pleasant in forest homes on the Mount Hood Forest. Year-round, they are a welcome refuge from the busy life of crowded cities. Recreational use of this kind is an important part of forest management.



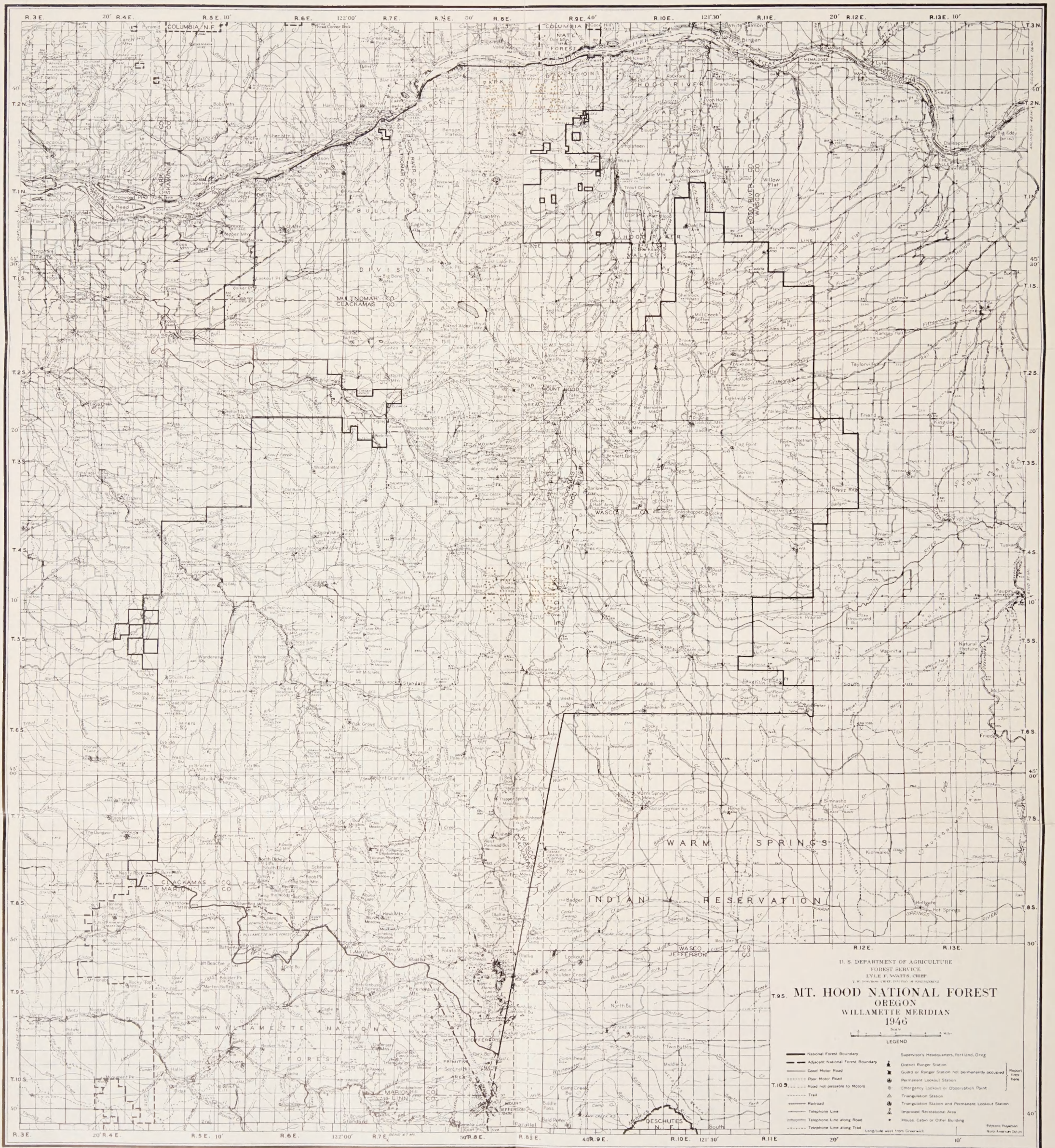
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Fat beeves come off the high ranges in the forest at the end of summer. These white-faces graze in meadows nurtured by the heavy winter snows.

Mount Jefferson stands at the southern edge of Mount Hood Forest. Its great crags lure hundreds of campers to the lakes on the summit of the Cascade Mountains.

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Larch Mountain lookout tower looks down upon a magnificent panorama of guardian snow peaks, the Columbia River and gorge, and the vast timber stands of the Bull Run watershed.

This western hemlock, one of many big trees in the vicinity, measures 20 feet 10½ inches at breast height and is believed to be the largest tree of its species in the Pacific northwest.

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